THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1830. NO. 98.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830.—1y.

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agt,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.
S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, Attorney at Law.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank. April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street.

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES,

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors:

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord.
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steele &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

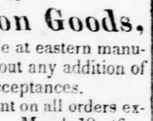
LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.



For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.
JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books,* as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds,* amongst which are the *Cougar,* or American Brown Tiger: 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds,* including the *Great Bird of Paradise:* the *Emu,* from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, Commission Merchant, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1½ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIRES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

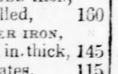
ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash: or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.



On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830.) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of Buck's Theological Dictionary, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists. In one large volume, octavo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B.—Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* August 20.—4t.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do. do.
Bookbinders,	do. do.
Trunkmakers,	do. do.
Saddlers,	do. do.
Striped Bindings.	

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 *hhds.* N. O. SUGAR, *fair quality;*
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—The Partnership of Selby, Agnew & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who have claims against said firm, are requested to present them to W. T. Selby or Smith Agnew, who are authorized to settle all accounts against or due to said firm. All those indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately.—*Kiskeminetas Salt Works, July 29,* 1830.

W. T. SELBY,
SMITH AGNEW,
JACOB GOODING,
Aug. 3—w4 JOHN ECKY.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

WANTED, a few thousand dollars of the Westmoreland Bank, at Greensburgh, at 40 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 24, 1830.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Sours, Spence & Kingsland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Sours & Kingsland.—*August 20,* 1830.

JACOB SOURS,
JAMES SPENCE,
JAMES KINGSLAND.

N. B. The caution lately inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, by order of the subscribers, was not intended to injure the character of Mr. Spence. We are fully satisfied, after deliberate examination, that Mr. Spence had no intention to defraud the firm. The publication was ordered in a hasty moment. SOURS & KINGSLAND.
August 24—3t.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffin's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOKS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS,* at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening.* March 26—w6mo.

E. W. WITHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, No. 44 FOURTH STREET, under Lambdin's Museum. Aug. 20.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
Feb. 17, 1829—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

KAY'S New Edition of Buck's Theological Dictionary. A New and improved Edition of a Theological Dictionary, by the Rev. Charles Buck.

The present is a "New American, from the latest London Edition." Revised, and improved by the addition of many new articles—with an appendix containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and of the Associated Methodists:

Just received and for sale by,
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
August 20.—3t.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

J. N. & L. DICKSON.
Philadelphia, August 5. (A.13—6w.)

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

Poetry.

From the New York American.

THE SENTINEL.

Whilst Sleep with heavy eye-lids falls
On weary hosts, which love it well,
Alone on Zion's holy walls
There walks the sleepless Sentinel:
When Valor on the field expires,
Or Danger not a vigil keeps,
His is the arm that never tires,
And his is the eye that never sleeps.

Amid your hosts indulge Repose,
While Danger yet is distant far—
If on you rush your coming foes,
He sounds the trumpet-blast of war.
If through your ranks that sound should fly
When Sleep is working there her spell,
Arouse! it is the battle cry—
The cry which gives the Sentinel.

Oblivion softly on us steals,
As pang by pang from flesh we part;
And cold th' obstructed current feels,
Congealing round the living heart.
Its prison-bars the spirit breaks,
Confined on Earth awhile to dwell—
When death the falling victim takes,
There stands the faithful Sentinel.

The altars where his incense burns—
The sacred altars of our hearts;
Though mockery then his presence spurns,
From them the guardian never parts.
When in our bosoms these arise,
The thoughts against him which rebel—
List—for in your bosom cries
The warning of the Sentinel.

Arm with your buckler and your shield,
And put the sword and helmet on;
Your foes are in the tented field;
The battle must be lost and won.
Sleep not upon your post,
Who may his voice and warning tell?
Your crown of life, and life, are lost,
If you neglect the Sentinel.

From the Amateur.

STATE PRISON MELODIES.

THE TREADMILL SONG.

The stars are rolling in the sky,
The earth rolls on below,
And we can feel the rattling wheel
Revolving as we go.
Then tread away, my gallant boys,
And make the axle fly;
Why shouldn't wheels go round about,
Like planets in the sky?

Wake up, wake up, my duck-legged man,
And stir your solid pegs;
Arouse, arouse, my gawky friend,
And shake your spider legs;
What though you're awkward at the trade,
There's time enough to learn,—
So lean upon the rail, my lad,
And take another turn.

They've built us up a noble wall,
To keep the vulgar out;
We've nothing in the world to do,
But just to walk about.
So go it now, you middle men,
And try to beat the ends,—
It's pleasant work to ramble round
Among one's honest friends.

Here, tread upon the long man's toes,
He sha'nt be lazy here,—
And punch the little fellow's ribs,
And tweak that lubber's ear—
He's lost them both—don't pull his hair,
Because he wears a scratch,
But poke him in the further eye,
That isn't in the patch.

Hark! fellows, there's the supper bell,
And so our work is done;
It's pretty sport—suppose we take
A round or two for fun—
If ever they should turn me out,
When I have better grown,
Now hang me, but I mean to have
A treadmill of my own.

Miscellany.

A MODERN BRUTUS.

In the year 1526, James Lynch Fitzstephen, a merchant, who was at that time mayor of Galway, in Ireland, sent his only son as commander of one of his ships to Bilboa, in Spain, for a cargo of wine. The credit which he possessed was taken advantage of by his son, who secreted the money with which he was entrusted for the purchase of the cargo; and the Spaniard, who supplied him on this occasion, sent his nephew with him to Ireland to receive the debt, and establish a further correspondence. The young men, who were nearly of the same age, sailed together with that apparent confidence and satisfaction which congenial pursuits generally create among mankind.—The ship proceeded on her voyage, and as every day brought them nearer the place of destination, and the discovery of the fraud of young Fitzstephen, he conceived the diabolical resolution of murdering his friend, a project in which, by promises of reward and fear, he brought the greatest part of the ship's crew to join. On the night of the fifth day, the unfortunate Spaniard was violently seized in his bed and thrown overboard. A few days more brought the ship to port. The father and friends of young Fitzstephen received him with joy, and in a short time bestowed a sufficient capital to enable him to commence business.

Security had now lulled every sense of danger, and he sought the hand of a beautiful girl, the daughter of one of his neighbors. His proposals were accepted, and the day appointed which was to crown his yet successful villainy, when one of the sailors who had been with him on the voyage to Spain was taken ill, and finding himself on the point of death, sent for the father, and communicated a full account of the horrid deed his son had committed. The father, although struck speechless with astonishment and horror, at length shook off the feeling of a parent, and exclaimed, "Justice shall take its course." He immediately caused his son to be seized, with the rest of the crew, and thrown into prison. They all confessed their crime—a criminal prosecution was commenced, and in a few days, a small town in the West of Ireland beheld a sight scarcely paralleled in the history of mankind; a father, like another Brutus, sitting in judgment on his son! and like him too, condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice! A father consigning his only son to an ignominious death, and tearing away all the bands of parental affection, where the laws of nature were violated, and justice demanded the blow! A father with his own lips pronouncing the sentence which left him childless, and at once blasted the honor of an ancient and noble family! "Were any other but your wretched father your judge," said the virtuous magistrate, "I might have dropped a tear over my child's misfortunes, and solicited his life, though stained with murder; but you must die.—These are the last drops which shall quench the spark of nature; and if you dare hope, implore that heaven may not shut the gates of mercy on the destroyer of his fellow-creatures." Amazement sat on the countenance of every one. The fellow-citizens of the inflexible magistrate, who revered his virtues and pitied his misfortunes, saw with astonishment the fortitude with which he yielded to the cruel necessity, and heard him doom his son to a public and ignominious death.

The relatives of the unhappy culprit surrounded the father; they conjured him, by all the ties of affection, of nature, and of compassion, to spare his son. His wretched mother flew in distraction to the heads of her own family, and conjured them, for the honor of their house, to rescue her from the ignominy the death of her son must bring upon their name. The citizens felt compassion for the father, affection for the man, every nobler feeling was roused, and they privately determined to rescue the young man from prison during the night, under conviction that Fitzstephen, having already paid the tribute due to justice and to his honor, would secretly rejoice at the preservation of the life of his son. But they little knew the heart of this noble magistrate. By some accident their determination reached his ear; he instantly removed his son from the prison to his own house, which he surrounded with the officers of justice.

In the morning he partook with his son the office of the holy communion: after giving and receiving a mutual forgiveness, the father said, "You have little time to live, my son; let the care of your soul employ the few moments; take the last embrace of your unhappy father."

The son was then hung at the door of his father: a dreadful monument of the vengeance of heaven, and an instance of the exercise of justice, that leaves every thing of the kind in modern times at an immeasurable distance.

The father immediately resigned his office, and after his death, which speedily followed that of his son, the citizens fixed over the door of the house a death's head and cross bones, carved in black marble, to perpetuate the remembrance of this signal act of justice.

DEATH OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

William the Conquerer grew enormously fat before he died. If we remember rightly his death was hastened by it, and by the natural violence of his passions, which it exasperated.

William Rufus died the death of the poor stags which he hunted.

Henry I. fell a victim to a surfeit of lampreys. He had the reputation of being a very wise prince; yet we see he was given to the commonest of all follies—excess in eating.

Stephen died of the iliac passion, together with a distemper to which he had been long subject.

Henry II. is understood to have died of a broken heart, by the discord and undutifulness of his children.

Richard Cœur de Lion died like the animal from which he was named, by a shot from the hand of an archer.

John died of bad health and chagrin, brought suddenly to a crisis by vexatious obstacles during a march.

We forget the death of Henry III. the most insignificant of the British Princes.

Edward I. died on his road to Scotland, of a natural sickness—we forget what.

Edward II. was barbarously murdered by ruffians, supposed to be employed by his own mother and her paramour, Mortimer.

Edward III. expired in a state of dotage.

Richard II. is supposed to have been starved to death.

Henry IV. died of fits caused by uneasiness.

Henry V. of painful affliction prematurely.

It is not known whether Henry VI. died a natural or a violent death—but he ended his life in prison.

The death of Edward IV is attributed to his irregularities

Edward V. perished in the Tower—it is supposed by means of his uncle, Richard.

Richard III. was slain in Bosworth Field.

Henry VII. wasted away in a decline, as befitted a miser.

Henry VIII. died of fat and fury.

Edward VI. of a consumption.

Mary of a broken heart.

Elizabeth, not without suspicion of the same disease, caused by the death of Essex. She lay upon cushions on the floor, refusing to go to bed; and for a long time would not speak.

James I. of a burley, bad state of body, flustered with a habit of drinking, and it is thought with uneasiness about affairs.

Charles I. was beheaded.

Charles II. was cut off by apoplexy.

James II. died in exile, probably of repeated disappointments at not being able to regain his kingdom.

William III. of a consumptive habit of body, shattered by a fall from his horse.

Anne, of a dropsy, brought on by an attachment to cordials. The immediate family of her father, Clarendon, like himself, were all of a gross habit of life.

George I. of a paralytic attack.

George II. suddenly of a rupture in the heart.

George III of a complication of afflictions.

George 1st and 2d, were foreigners: George 1st, was 55, George 2d 44, George 3d 22, and George 4th 58 years old when crowned. George 3d had 9 sons and 5 daughters.

George 3d was the first of the Georges born in England, was the grandson of George 2d, and born June 4th, 1738; succeeded to the throne October 25, 1762; died in 1820. The late King was Regent 10 years, and crowned King in 1820; was born August 12, 1761, and would have been 68 years old the 12th of this month. William Henry, the Duke of Clarence, the third son of George 3d, was born August 21st, 1765, and of course was 65 years old the 21st of this month.

British Newspaper Press.—The journeymen letter-press printers of Liverpool have recently presented a petition to Parliament, praying for a reduction of duties on newspapers from 4d. to 2d. per sheet; in which case they express a belief that both the circulation and the number of newspapers in the United Kingdom, would in a short time be considerably more than doubled. The following is an extract from their petition.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

According to statements made, as the petitioners believe, in the House, (which statements, they presume, were founded on official documents,) it appears that there are 334 newspapers, of which 20 are daily published, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the total annual consumption of newspapers in the United Kingdom, which contains a population of 23,000,000, is 27,827,000 copies: that in the United States of America, containing a population of 10,000,000 only, there are 800 newspapers, 150* of which are daily, and an entire annual consumption of 64,000,000 copies; that France has a daily circulation of 70,000, while that of the United Kingdom is only 36,000, and that in Paris there are four papers, which circulate from 50,000 to 60,000 daily. The petitioners are fully aware that the newspapers published in the United States of America are not subject to any duty, and they attribute the great superiority of that country in the number of its newspapers, and the extent of their circulation, to the circumstances of their cheapness. Judging from the extensive circulation which the cheap editions of the 'Waverley Novels,' 'Constable's Miscellany,' the 'Family Library,' the 'Classical Library,' 'Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia,' the publications of the 'Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,' and other popular works, have already obtained, the petitioners presume to think that the trifling number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom, and their small circulation compared with the population, is entirely owing to the heavy, and in their opinion almost prohibitory, tax which is imposed upon them—not to any indifference to political, literary, or scientific information on the part of the people, &c.

* There must be some mistake here. The number of Daily Papers in the United States is about 40.

The African Repository for August, contains an interesting account of a French colony planted in South Africa more than 143 years ago, and consisting now of about 4000 souls. These descendants of the persecuted Huguenots are secluded from the world in a valley of a few leagues in extent, through which their hamlets are scattered.—These hamlets are each governed by an individual chosen from among the *ancients* of the Church, who is in his turn responsible to another, who, in this patriarchal society, is at once the pastor and the ruler of the people, and presides over the whole. The colony is represented as being in a most thriving state—its inhabitants, primitive in their manners, though retaining some affection for La Belle France, are perfectly contented with the rest of the world.—*N. Y. American.*

The Pennsylvania Enquirer states the following particulars in relation to a melancholy death which recently occurred at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore.

Mr. Samuel Keep was a native of Boston, a resident of Washington, and formerly agent of the United States at Pensacola. He was in the 26th year of his age, and was married on the evening of the first instant to an interesting young lady, one of the daughters of Peter Lenox, Esq. of Washington city, which place he left the ensuing day with his wife and two sisters, to visit his parents in Boston. Intending to leave Baltimore on the morning of the 3d for Philadelphia, Mr. Keep rose about three o'clock to observe the state of the weather, and to make the necessary arrangements. Between three and four o'clock, before the persons who usually attend the bar were up, he called on the porter for a glass of cider. By one of those unaccountable oversights, which, in the best regulated establishments, may sometimes occur, a bottle of *corrosive sublimate* had been left in the bar, which the porter by mistake drew for cider. A small portion of it was drunk by Mr. K. and produced immediate vomiting.

As soon as the poisonous nature of the draught was discovered, two eminent physicians were called. Their attentions was unremitting during the whole course of his sickness; and the family of Mr. Barnum could not have been more assiduous than they were in every possible effort to avert the fatal result of the accident, which they deeply deplored. The strongest hopes were entertained of the recovery of Mr. Keep until Monday last, when symptoms of mortification appeared, which terminated in his death. A more distressing event and situation for the young widow and her relatives can scarcely be imagined.

Another Invention.—A Baltimore Mechanic has effected an improvement in the construction of the hubs of a stage coach. "The *hub* or *nave* of the wheel is made of cast-iron, the spokes are driven in as in the common wheel, the inner part or chamber of the hub is 6¼ inches in diameter and 6¾ inches deep. In this chamber, 8 rollers are placed, 4 large and 4 small ones, the large ones are 4½ inches long and 2 1-8 inches in diameter; the small rollers are 5½ inches long and 7-8 of an inch in diameter. The large rollers are placed in the chamber and surround the axle at right angles; the periphery of these rollers sustain the whole weight of the axle, and rest on the chamber of the hub; they have no axle or journal, and do not come in contact with each other by half an inch. They are kept in their proper angles by means of the small rollers, one of which is placed in the space between each of the large rollers, with which they are brought into contact. The small rollers do not touch the chamber or axle, but are kept in their proper position by means of a flange ring, on which they revolve. By this arrangement the entire roller motion and principle is obtained, the whole of the bodies revolving around their own centres and around the main axle, without the use of journals."

HYDROPHOBIA.

As the hydrophobia season has set in, we comply with the request of a correspondent by giving insertion to the following. What we happen to know of the extraordinary property of the chloride of lime induces us to put great faith in its properties in the cure of a wound inflicted by dogs, or by any other means.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

We are indebted to M. Coster, a French physician, for the following valuable discovery, as a preventive to hydrophobia. Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime in powder, mixt with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chlorine gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add here, that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite.—Another plan, which has been extensively tried at Breslau and Zurich, and many other parts of the continent, consists not merely in cutting out the bitten part, (mere incision has been found too often unavailing,) but in combining with the incision of the part effectual means for keeping open the wound and maintaining it in a state of suppuration during a period of at least six weeks.

Other curative means, as the exhibition of mercury, bella-donna, or lyitoe, were also employed in these cases; but upon these, it is thought, little reliance can be placed. The following are the results of this treatment:—From 1810 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into the Breslau hospital was 184, of whom two only died of hydrophobia: from 1783 to 1824 inclusive, there were admitted into the hospital at Zurich 233 persons bitten by different animals, (182 by dogs) of whom only four died,—two on the second day of admission, and in whom the disease had probably become developed before they were submitted to the treatment, and the other two were bitten in parts (inside of the cheek and eyelid) where the prescribed means could not be employed with the requisite exactness.

Immobility of the Jaw.—When on an excursion in the country north of Portland, I had an opportunity of witnessing the effects of a most singular surgical operation which was performed by Dr. J. W. Mighels, of Minot. The patient operated on, now about twenty years of age, had, at the age of ten, his jaws so completely closed, as to be unable to separate or move them either perpendicularly or laterally, but in the slightest degree. He had literally worn away a considerable part of his fore teeth by forcing between them minute pieces of solid food. Dr. Mighels found on examination that nearly the whole inside surface of the cheek adhered to the jaws; a circumstance occasioned principally by neglected ulceration of the cheek at the age above mentioned. After separating the cheek from the jaws, the thin or beveled ends of the steel levers were with difficulty introduced between the double teeth; and these levers, with great ingenuity of contrivance, were simultaneously forced apart by means of a single screw. I was informed, that at the moment when the jaws were forced open, the noise produced was similar to that which would attend the breaking of the jaws. Spectators of the operation thought them actually broken. The operator expressed his full belief that the restriction presented to the instrument was equal to the power of one hundred weight or more. The patient now enjoys, in common with others, the pleasures and advantages of all the various organs and machinery of the mouth.

The invention of the instrument used in the above described operation, and the honor of complete success in its *first* application, belong to the ingenious Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, who, in the last November number of the Medical Journal, made a report of a similar case, accompanied by a drawing or figure of the instrument, from which Dr. Mighels took the hint, and has the honor of its second successful application.—*Portland Advertiser.*

If, instead of furnishing a room with separate portraits, a whole family were to be introduced into a single piece, and represented under some interesting historical subject, suitable to their rank and character, portraits, which are now so generally and so deservedly despised, might become of real value to the public. By this means history painting would be encouraged among us, and a ridiculous vanity turned to the improvement of one of the most pleasing of the imitative arts. Those who never contributed a single benefit to their own age, nor will ever be mentioned in any after-one, might by this means employ their pride and their expense in a way which might render them entertaining and useful both to the present and future times.—*Fitzosborne's Letters.*

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude, a solace—and in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius—without it what is man?—A splendid slave—a reasoning savage!

Purifying and Disinfecting Agents.—Our attention has been called to this subject by a small pamphlet, which has been sent to us, on the mode of using the disinfecting chlorides of soda and lime. It is a translation, by Mr. Jacob Porter, of the instructions and observations of Mr. Labarraque, a French apothecary, who has distinguished himself by his discovery of the extraordinary powers of these agents.

These disinfecting agents are chemical combinations of chlorine, with soda and lime respectively. Chlorine, when not united with any thing, is a peculiar kind of yellowish-green air, of a powerful smell, and possessing extraordinary properties. This is the purifying agent; but in the form of an air, its powers are not manageable, and hence the great advantage of combining it with soda or lime, which brings it into a convenient form for use.

The powers of these substances are no longer matter of doubt. They have been tried in so many ways, and always with success, that their efficacy is completely established. The Prefect of Police of Paris has adopted them, and issued printed instructions as to the mode in which they are to be used.

We need hardly insist on the great importance of employing disinfecting agents in our large cities, especially during the heat of summer. Every one is aware of the numerous sources of putrefaction, and unwholesome exhalations that then exist, infecting the air which the citizens are every moment drawing into their lungs. These evils, either in whole, or in part, might be removed by a judicious use of the disinfecting chlorides; and our councils, and boards of health, ought to look to the subject.

Gutters, vaults, sinks, sewers, hospitals, almshouses, docks left bare at low water, ships' holds, &c. might all be more or less disinfected by a proper use of these chlorides. Suppose the disinfecting arrangements cost a city, New York or Philadelphia, annually a thousand dollars, and they saved ten thousand dollars' worth of lives, would not our citizens consider their capital as well invested?

The chloride of soda, which is liquid, is more expensive and more powerful than the chloride of lime, which is in the form of a white powder, and hence the former is applicable to disinfecting operations on a smaller scale. They are both used, mixed with more or less water, according to the intention in view. If a body is to be preserved before burial, add about a pint of the concentrated chloride of soda to a bucket full of water, and cover the body with a sheet dipped in this solution, which must be sprinkled occasionally over the corpse. Or if the chloride of lime is employed, make a mixture of about a pound of the chloride with two buckets full of water, and proceed as before.

For Vaults, take two ounces of the chloride of lime to three or four pints of water, and sprinkle from time to time, by means of a watering-pot.

To preserve the health of workmen employed in common sewers, a pound of the chloride of lime should be dissolved in three buckets full of water, and a bucket full of the solution should be placed by the side of the workmen, to be employed by them in washing their hands and arms, and moistening their nostrils, and for sprinkling on the filth.

For Ships, take a spoonful or more of either chloride, add it to a bottle of water, and sprinkle the solution in the hold, and over the decks.

For purifying offensive Water, mix it with the chloride of lime in the proportion of one or two ounces of the latter to about sixty-five gallons of the former. After being thus disinfected, the water must be exposed to the air, and allowed to settle for some time before it can be drunk.

Mr. Labarraque's discovery was so highly tho't of in France, that the Montyon prize of 3000 francs ($600) was awarded to him. We conclude by asking, whether the functionaries who have charge of the police of cities, ought not to attend to this important subject. Let them look into the evidence and decide for themselves. If they find the facts to warrant the high opinions given of the powers of these chlorides, they are bound, as guardians of the public health, to employ them. The pamphlet of Mr. Porter, which has given rise to our remarks, will be found a convenient manual of directions for their use, and as such we recommend its perusal, not only to persons in public situations, but to private families. The mistakes in the translation, though vexatious to the reader, are not often practically misleading.—*Journal of Health.*

There is a curious fact connected with vision, that has never yet received any satisfactory explanation. If a red wafer be put on a sheet of white paper in a strong light, and the eye be directed steadfastly to it for some little time, the wafer will appear to be fringed with a green tint, and if suddenly removed from the paper, the space it occupied will seem of the same green hue. The experiment may be tried with other colors, and the result is, that the presence of the antagonist color is always visible. Mr. Brockedon suggests as a possible cause of this singular phenomenon, the radiated membrane some few years ago discovered to exist in the human eye. This membrane, when viewed by a powerful microscope, is seen to consist of a peniform arrangement of parallel fibres, resembling several feathers put together with the edges in contact; and he conceives that such a disposition of fibres might have some such effect with regard to the colors of light, as is known to exist in metallic plates on which very fine parallel lines are scratched.

That the eye is not fit for judging accurately of a new color, after having been long fixed on one of another hue, is a well known fact. This was illustrated by Mr. Brockedon in his last lecture at the Royal Institution. Walking one day from Temple-bar along Fleet Street, thinking abstractedly on something or other, or perhaps not thinking at all, (as he good humoredly said,) his foot slipped on a bit of orange peel, and down he fell. Immediately he saw a patch of blood on the flag under him. He was alarmed for the moment; but finding that the same appearance of the bloody spot met his eye wherever he turned it, he set himself to ascertain the cause. This he was soon satisfied arose from his having been gazing for some time on the *green* pail of a milkman who was walking before him.—*London paper.*

Directions from a Parent to his Son on his entering into Mercantile Business.

1. You are to give your constant attendance at the counting-room or store (business or no business) during office hours, except you are sent out by Mr. ———, or go by his permission.

2. When out on business, finish it with despatch and return immediately.

3. Keep your store in the most regular and neatest order, especially your desks, books, and files of papers.

4 Whatever business you may have on hand, execute it, not in a hurry, but in the best style, instantly without delay. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

5. Whenever you deliver an article, see that it be charged the very first thing you do. It will require your utmost attention and consideration to enable you to execute your duties faithfully and correctly, especially till practice makes business familiar.

6. The last and most important: you are inviolably to keep your master's secrets, relate none of his business, not even to your most intimate friends. A breach of this injunction would be treason on your part, and the reason will be obvious to you. Mr. ——— will cheerfully grant you every indulgence. Should you want to be absent an hour, or even more, he will not object; but you must be careful never to ask these favors when your presence is necessary in the store. Think it not derogatory to perform any work amongst the goods in the store; the exercise will be useful to strengthen your muscles and preserve your health. Be careful to improve your hand writing by copying in the best style, and when you write a letter, you should do it as if it was to be inspected by all your acquaintances, and you should never write fast.

Loadstone.—A correspondent informs us that this mineral has lately been discovered on the plantation of Capt. John Scott, living about nine miles east of Concord, in Cabarrus county. The discovery was made by Michael Fesperman, Esq.—*Catawba Journal.*

From the Oswego Palladium, Aug. 11.

OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL.

We had the high satisfaction, in our last paper, of announcing to our fellow citizens, the arrival at this port of the schooner Erie, Captain Boquet, from Cleaveland, Ohio. By this important event we are apprised of the opening of the great navigable communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario, in a manner entirely satisfactory to all interested in its final success, and in the rising prosperity of this village. The arrival of the schooner was greeted by the ringing of bells, by a national salute of 24 guns, by a display of all the flags in the village and harbor, and by the cheers and congratulations of our citizens. The corporation of the village, animated by the public sensibility, invited the citizens to celebrate the event by a civic feast at the Welland House. The guests present were Captain Boquet, the commander of the Erie, and we are particularly happy to say, Gerrit Smith, Esq. who was then fortunately on a visit to this place, and whose large investments of capital and munificent expenditure in the improvement of our village, creates a deep interest in every thing affecting the fortunes of Oswego.

Thus this great event, the offspring with us of so many hopes and fears, and expectations and disappointments, has at length taken place, and with exulting hearts we hail the harbinger of the commerce of Erie. Another triumph of human ingenuity and wisdom is achieved. The hitherto insurmountable barrier of the Niagara is overcome, and the waters of the Erie may now mingle with those of Ontario, bearing upon their bosom the bounties of civilization, and the gifts of the arts. If there be a spot on the western waters, which, more than any other, is to reap the commercial harvest of which the Welland Canal is to be the parent, that spot is Oswego. Let not, therefore, our joy be deemed exuberant in the anticipations of promised blessings. To the 600 miles of coast to which we had access, 1000 more are now added, comprising the most western counties of New York, the county of Erie, in Pennsylvania, the shores of Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Canada—the abodes of a large and enterprizing population, stimulated by the wants, and actively engaged in administering to the supplies of civilized life. It is needless to speculate, for imagination cannot compass the extent of that commerce which will inhabit the bosom of the northern lakes, when the regions of the west shall yield their spoils.

Although an effective navigation has thus been made between Lakes Erie and Ontario, it must not be understood that the entire project is completed. That portion of it, extending the canal from the Welland to the Grand River and Lake Erie, is only completed so far as to admit of ordinary boat navigation. For the execution of this part of the designed work, we understand the company will require an extended capital: and it is with great satisfaction we learn, that little or no difficulty interposes to the accomplishment of this object. We are informed, that advices have been recently received from John B. Yates, Esq. the agent of the company in London, of his arrival there—of the prosperous commencement of the business of his mission, and of the confidence he entertains of obtaining, at an early period, the extended subscription.

Notwithstanding the extreme depression under which the interior of the state has labored during the two years past, and the general sluggish state of business which even yet is consequent upon it, Oswego begins to unfold the great advantages which nature and art have combined, to make her the seat of flourishing manufactures and extensive commerce. The tolls collected upon our canal will be more than 50 per cent., perhaps 100 per cent. greater than last year. The forwarding business has been greatly extended, and the facilities for its prosecution, much enlarged. To the supply of the salt demanded on our own lake, we shall now add that of lake Erie. Our two large flourishing mills, the benefits of which, from various causes, we have never yet fully enjoyed, will be in readiness to receive the fruits of the present abundant harvest. A far greater quantity of wheat has been grown by the farmers of this country, than in any previous year. We rejoice that their reward is great. The erection of a third large flourishing mill has been recently commenced by an enterprizing citizen, is in successful progress, and will be ready for operation in a few months. Important works greatly extending our commercial facilities are constructing in the harbor, on the eastern side of the river; and on the west is commenced the improvement of extensive water privileges, which will greatly add to the hydraulic power already existing on the east. When this work is completed, we may affirm, without fear of contradiction, that no location in our whole country can rival the hydraulic power of Oswego. The Oswego river at this village, rolls as much water as the Hudson at Albany—not issuing from fountains exhaling and drying up with the settlement and cultivation of the country, but fed from the ever flowing bosoms of the Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga, and our other interior lakes, upon which the sun has shone since the creation, and which will be as durable as the everlasting hills.

For the purchase of the wheat of the whole country, Oswego, in position, is unrivaled. Such are the advantages she derives from the savings in transportation, that the Oswego miller can, even in Rochester market, contend on terms of perfect equality, for the wheat of the Genessee. At Sodus, at Poultneyville, and at Lewistown, he can defy competition. But we have lately learned, and we confess with surprise, that Ohio is soon to yield the favorite wheat of the west, and that it is to Ohio we must look for our chief supplies.—Samples of grain from Cleveland have been examined by one of our flour manufacturers, a gentleman perfectly familiar with the wheat of our western canal region, and pronounced by him to be the best he has ever seen. The Ohio canal is in rapid prosecution. More than 150 miles will shortly be navigable, perhaps are already so, and an avenue opened for us into the heart of that great and fertile state. From the deficiency of her water power, the principal part of the wheat she produces must be taken from her in bulk. In this market of inexhaustible supply, where are the purchasers, who, on equal terms, can compete with those of Oswego?

The works upon the Ridout canal—a canal accommodated to the capacity of steam boats—are in such a state of forwardness, as we are informed by one of the engineers, that the commanding officer upon the work confidently anticipated its completion by the close of the year 1831. This is an event involving deep interest, in which, not we alone of the state of New York, but the state itself, and especially our great commercial city, are deeply concerned. The navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed from one to two months later than the Erie canal. Under such circumstances, not only the Upper but Lower Canada, Montreal herself, will probably receive her spring and fall supplies via New York and Oswego. The present injudicious restrictions on this intercourse, cannot in reason be continued.

FARMING.

From Pittsburgh to New Orleans the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in their theory as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the U. States, only because the industrious and calculating cannot throw away their efforts in mere brute strength—but bring mind and plan, and system and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveler sees verdure and grass, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition and elements and nature.—After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans that love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of the main spring. We consider agriculture every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion.—We shall always say and sing, "Speed the plough." We shall always regard the American Farmer, stripped to his employment and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, and a moderate use of cider, and, if he will rear it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey; and we shall invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say of him, "peace be within thy walls.—*Flint's Western Review.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb	4½ a 5	Steel, cc. lb.	7½ a 8
pearl,	5¼	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3 a 3½
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4 a 4½
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$8½ a 9
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7
Bacon, lb.	5½ a 6	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg,	6a7	upper, doz.	$27 a 36
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50	calf skins,	15 a 24
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75	Lard,	4½ a 5
Biscuit, sea, b	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5	Molasses,	37 a 40
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½		8d 6½
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6¾
Copperas	3¼ a 3½		4d 7
Cheese	7 a 8	other	5 a 6½
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11½	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g.in bgs	13a14½	Onions, bushl.	8 10
Cotton Wool	10½	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½ a 3¾
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾ a 3
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11	No. 3,	2½ a 2¾
4-4 Checks	12 a 14	letter	2½ a 4
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½	medium do.	88
Flour, bbl.	$2 75a$2 87	paper hang's p.	37 a 55
Feathers	30	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bbl.	11 a 12
hatcheled,	10	prime,	$9 a 10
Flannels, cy.	4 a 37a45	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5
herring,	6 50a7 50	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4
shad,	12 50	Sugar, N. O. lb new	5½ a 9
mack'l	6½ a 9	country,	7½
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45	lump,	16 a 17
barley	50	loaf,	17 a 19
rye	31a33½	Salt,	$2
corn	28a31½	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾ a 4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5	wire No. 14, 16,	85
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	90	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¾	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts
½ do.	1¾	leaf,	2½ a 3
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15	imperial,	1.50a1.40
green	5	Wax, bees'	20
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½	Wool,	25 a 50
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100a110	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.
blooms, Jun.	$80a85	new	27a29
rolled	100	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½	black	14
pig, ton	$27 a 30	4-4 br. Sheeting,	9

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00	a 9 00
Cap,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing,	do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea,	do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,		25	a 75
Bordering,	do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,		5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.			25

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-Boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Ar

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1830.

☞The French translation of "Conversation Comparisons" shall appear in our next. We could not conveniently insert it to-day.

Those of our readers who enjoy a good laugh, will find a treat in the "TREADMILL SONG," under our poetical head.

Our readers will find an interesting article, in another column of our paper, upon the "OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL."

The New Yorkers, who are ever awake and watchful of their own interests, already grasp at the trade of the whole interior of the state of Ohio, while the people of Pennsylvania are resting in a state of apathy and listlessness. We wish our legislature would arouse itself, and endeavor properly to appreciate the immense importance of a connexion between the Pennsylvania and the Ohio Canal, and the extensive north-western lakes. As to the great trade which will shortly float upon the surface of these waters, the editor of the Oswego Palladium justly remarks, "*It is needless to speculate, for imagination cannot compass the extent of that commerce which will inhabit the bosom of the northern lakes, when the regions of the west shall yield their spoils.*"

The citizens of New York are endeavoring to profit by the improvements made by English capital: why then should not Pennsylvanians endeavor, by tapping the Ohio canal, to profit by the expenditures of the New Yorkers in making that canal? Give us a canal from this city or Beaver town to the Ohio canal, and we will intercept much of that trade, which will otherwise pass through the Welland canal.

We have just received the beautiful and accurate MAP OF PITTSBURGH AND ITS ENVIRONS, including almost the whole of *our lovely valley of the three rivers*, prepared by Messrs. Jean Barbeau and Lewis Keyon, and engraved by Mr. Nathaniel B. Molineux.

This map embraces, *in connexion*, the city of Pittsburgh *proper*, the Northern Liberty, (or Baysdstown,) Allegheny, Birmingham, Kensington, and Arthursville, and *detached*, the town of Lawrenceville. In all these places, the streets, the lots, with their numbers, and all the prominent manufacturing establishments, houses of worship, and other public buildings, are distinctly laid down. The limits of the different wards of our city, as prescribed by the act of the last session of our legislature, are plainly marked by colored lines, and the positions of all the fire-plugs are indicated by asterisks. The courses of the canal within the limits of the plan, the locks, the aqueduct, the tunnel, and the basins, are all marked.

On the margin of the map is given a brief notice of our truly noble water-works, the date of their erection, the quantity of water which the engine can supply, the capacity of the reservoir, and its height above the Allegheny river—a list of the different foundries in our valley, and the quantities of metal which they respectively consume—a list of the rolling mills and nail factories, with the quantities of metal and coal they respectively consume, the amount of nails produced, and the power of the respective engines. It also contains similar notices of the cotton, paper, glass, steam engine, and other factories.

Finally, what is still interesting as a matter of curiosity, the form and position of Fort Pitt, (which is fast disappearing before the destroying hand of time and the spirit of improvement,) are recorded. —All this, and a vast deal more information, is satisfactorily given on the face of a map, 32 inches in length, and 24 in breadth.

The greater part of this map is the result of actual surveys, made with the utmost care and accuracy, by Messrs. Barbeau and Keyon.—We happen to know much about the labors of Mr. Barbeau, and deem it only an act of justice to him to say, that, as a minutely accurate and painstaking artist, he has no superior.

The engraving of the map is beautifully executed, by our very promising fellow citizen, Mr. N. B. Molineux, and is highly creditable to his taste and skill. The mounting of the map on canvass and black rollers, is well and neatly done.

Upon the whole, we unhesitatingly recommend it to the attention of all persons desirous of having, at a cheap rate, much valuable information about the beautiful valley at the head of the Ohio.

THE POPULATION OF CINCINNATI, by the recent census, is ascertained to be *twenty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-five;* among whom were five hundred and eighty-four aliens. In 1810, the population was 10,283; in 1824, 12,016.

We have looked with much attention for the result of the census of 1830 in that city. Our *neighbors* there have lately talked very largely about their population, and, within twelve or fifteen months, have enlarged their estimate from *twenty-six*, to *twenty-seven, twenty-eight*, and, we believe, even to *thirty thousand* souls. From the extravagance of their calculations, we anticipated that they would be greatly disappointed in the result, and our anticipations have been fully realized.—Complaints are already made of omissions in taking the census, and the editor of the Advertiser says that he knows of *five* families who have been entirely omitted. Omissions, no doubt, have occurred: it would be strange, indeed, if they did not, but certainly not at the rate of one in every seven, which would be required to make up the estimated number of *twenty-eight thousand*. It is possible that some three or four hundred may have been overlooked; but to suppose more than that, would be to suspect the deputy marshal of gross negligence.

In the Cincinnati Advertiser, of August 19, it is stated that not less than *six or seven hundred* buildings were erected in that city since taking the census last year. Seven hundred houses, of 20 feet front each, would extend along one side of a street two miles and two thirds of a mile. Can any dispassionate, unprejudiced man, persuade himself that so much building has been done in that city in one year?

The editor of the Advertiser states that there are 800 or 1000 persons, without the northern limits of the city proper, who are not embraced in the census.—The Cincinnatians have very extended notions of things. We supposed that the limits of the city proper were extensive enough for the grasp of any ordinary ambition. These limits, we believe, embrace a whole township, extending in length two miles and a half along the Ohio river, and back, in depth, more than one mile. Still we do not say that it would be improper to embrace within the estimate the population of any village immediately adjoining Cincinnati. But after embracing within their proper limits an extent of ground exceeding those of Philadelphia, it evinces no extraordinary modesty, at least, to claim a further extension before the original plat is half filled.

We will say more about this matter when our own census is completed.

CIDER.--A man named Clark advertises, in the Wellsburgh Gazette, that he has purchased, from a German gentleman, a receipt for keeping cider from souring, and for restoring that which has become hard to its original sweetness.

A clergyman has begun, in the Washington Telegraph, a series of Essays, in favor of the plan of transporting the Southern Indians across the Mississippi. His first endeavor is to prove that the first white settlers in the North as well as South, did not regard the soil as belonging to the Indians. However this may be, it does not touch the case of the Cherokees, which is peculiar, *and rests not only upon original possession, but upon long prescription and solemn treaties.* The Georgians have land enough;—they are very far from having filled up the territory which is indisputably their own: the first settlers required a part of the soil for their subsistence, and the establishment of civilization; the first Indians were mere savages, who could not be expected to become agricultural and peaceable communities. The Cherokees bear already this character: they have added value to the soil by their labor; they are cultivating the arts of peace and civilization, with the best promise. No evidence has been produced, that they really annoy the Georgians in any other way than by retaining what is their own, but what the latter vehemently covet. *Oppressive laws enacted by Georgia, to which they cannot submit, are equivalent to a forcible expulsion,* and make a *casus fœderis* under their last treaty with the United States. If her jurisdiction must be extended over them, it ought to be equal and equitable, and humanely adapted in the special provisions to their anomalous character and situation. The endeavors of the general government to induce them to remove, form a question distinct from their controversy with Georgia.—*National Gazette.*

From the Baltimore American.

It was supposed by some that after public curiosity had been satisfied with a ride on the Railroad, the interest in relation to it would subside, and that the number of visiters would decrease.—The result of every day's experience shows, however, that the supposition was quite erroneous, for the traveling between Baltimore and Ellicotts' Mills continues to be prosecuted to as great an extent as at any period since the opening of the Road. There are now in daily use on the Road six elegant carriages, made by Imlay, besides a great number of others of a less costly construction. Visiters, therefore, have a full choice of carriages, and may engage any favorite seat or seats, or a whole carriage, according to the number of the party. The rate of travel is usually about ten miles an hour, and frequently, indeed, greater, so that the transition from the heat and dust of the city to the pure air of the country is effected in a few minutes, and without fatigue.—Nor is it to be wondered at, that those who have once made this truly delightful trip should desire to repeat it, for the novelty, ease and perfection of the mode of conveyance, the gigantic character of the work itself, with its granite viaducts, deep excavations and high embankments, and the diversified and romantic scenery which constantly presents itself,—all combine to render the excursion one of the most attractive and delightful any where to be met with. Strangers from all parts of the Union are constantly visiting the Road, and while all freely express the highest gratification, it is often a subject of remark that our Western fellow citizens regard it with that peculiar interest and satisfaction which evinces the strongest desire for its success. The double track is completed to the west of Vinegar Hill, a distance of nearly seven miles; and as the carriages do not always use the same track, the traveler is enabled to see with what perfect facility a carriage may cross from one track to another. The number of turns out, or crossing places, where carriages *may* thus pass, is ten in the distance just mentioned. The granite rails, composed of long blocks of that solid and imperishable material, commence immediately beyond Vinegar Hill, and extend the remainder of the second track, except at the Still House Run embankment, up to the Mills. The blocks are deposited along the greater part of the track, and parties of workmen are engaged at different points in the various operations of dressing, laying and drilling, and affixing the iron. From the character of the contractor who has this part of the work in hand, there is no doubt that it will be finished within the specified period. The granite rails are to be laid at a price little if any exceeding the cost of those of wood. The triple-arched viaduct at Ellicott's Mills, for the purpose of conducting the Rail Road over the Turnpike, is advancing with due speed. The arches might be completed in a few days, if desired. The structure is of solid granite, with a rusticated exterior. In place of the usual parapet walls above the arches, an iron railing will be erected, which, besides being more economical, will also form a more appropriate finish to the work. The famous *Tarpeian Rock*, so generally known to the visiters to the Mills, is now suffering a gradual diminution of its eastern or front side, in order to make a passage for the Road up the Patapsco. The fragments of rock and earth are conveyed by means of a temporary rail-way across the Turnpike, and serve to fill up the ravine at the southern end of the viaduct. The visiter who chooses to mount, by the pathway from the Hotel, to the summit of the Rock, or to clamber along the rough passage around its base, will find that the Second Division is completely graduated for a distance of twelve miles. Contracts have been made, it will be recollected, for laying down rails of granite for the whole extent of this Division, and the work is now going on. The Third Division, was let out, in part, last month, the cost of preparing which for the reception of the rails will be about seven thousand dollars per mile. The remaining part of this Division will be let out next week, and the road will then be finished or in progress to Parr's Spring Ridge, a distance of forty miles. The Road will surmount the Ridge by means of an inclined plane worked by steam power. As soon as the requisite examinations can be made, the remainder of the Road to Frederick and the Potomac will be placed under contract.

The late Captain Sheffield.—We received a few days ago the death of Capt. Sheffield, of this port. An incident in the history of his life deserves particular notice at this time, and is a remarkable proof of gallantry and decision of character. Captain Sheffield commanded a ship bound to Naples with a valuable cargo, was captured in the Mediterranean by an Algerine frigate, the crew taken out, and the prize master and eight Turks were put on board, and the ship ordered for Algiers.—Capt. Sheffield was left alone with his boy on board the ship, and watching a favorable occasion, he actually threw the nine Algerines overboard, and with his boy carried the ship in safety to Naples.

When the Dey heard the news, he was excessively enraged, and demanded $3000 a head from the American Consul, Mr. Lear, on pain of imprisonment. The money was advanced by the Swedish Consul, and finally repaid by our government. Such acts of the Americans in the Mediterranean made the Algerines exceedingly cautious of annoying them.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Summary Justice.—Yesterday, a decently dressed man, at one of our Auction Offices, was observed to be pocketing handkerchiefs from the samples thrown out. Information was privately conveyed to one of the firm, who invited the man to a back counting room, where, after some explanation, he was informed that he would be handed over to the Police; or, if more agreeable, twenty lashes would be inflicted on the spot. The latter course being preferred, a carman was called in as the executioner. But, on further reflection, the punishment was mercifully commuted to being kicked out of doors; which having been done by the carman, the parties withdrew.—*N. Y. Courier.*

From the United States Gazette.

FRANCE.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from a relative in France, dated 27th June, which contains some particulars of the French invading army, near Algiers. It would seem that the French papers have not given an exact account of events as they have occurred. The invaders have experienced much annoyance from the Arabs, and on one occasion were warmly attacked by the children of the desert. The French put them to flight, but unfortunately pursued their victory too far, and had one regiment entirely cut off. On another occasion, in a skirmish at night, two French regiments mistook each other for Arabs, and a most awful carnage ensued; and such has been the destruction of life in the French army, that the comanding general has been compelled to order his men to throw up intrenchments, and patiently await the arrival of reinforcements from France. This loss of time, in that climate, may prove fatal to the remainder of the army.

COLONIZATION OF BARBARY.

In looking over one of the early volumes of the Edinburgh Annual Register, I fell in with some remarks on Lord Exmouth's gallant attack on Algiers, fourteen years ago, to which the editor adds some *predictions*, which seems likely to come to pass, by the intended attack of the French on that haunt of pirates. The historical department of this Register was for many years conducted by the celebrated author of the "Life of Nelson"—a piece of biography that has few equals in English Literature. In vol. ix. p. 87. (for 1816,) Southey says, "Ever since the Congress of Vienna, but more particularly since the termination of the expedition under Lord Exmouth, speculators in politics have found a favorite theme in expiating on the propriety of some general combination among the powers of Christendom, *to conquer and colonize the coast of Barbary.* The easy access afforded by six hundred leagues of coast, abounding every where in excellent harbors, the fertility of the soil, which once entitled the region to be called the *granary of Europe*, but finally, and chiefly, *the unpopularity of its present government*, have been enlarged upon as furnishing the best motives for the undertaking, and of means for the success of this invasion. The whole condition of this part of the world at present is such, that it would require great credulity to believe it possible, that, at the lapse of another century, the sovereignty shall be found in the same hands which have so long abused it. There are many things in the present situation of the European states which seem to render it not improbable, that *the colonization of Northern Africa may, ere long, be undertaken by some Christian power.* Upon whomsoever the lot may fall, the honor will not be inconsiderable, of restoring to Christendom a region which once possessed no less than six hundred Bishops, and which, in the hands of Carthagenians, Romans, and Saracens, has already exhibited so many specimens of all that renders any region either glorious or prosperous." A superstitious belief exists among the inhabitants of Barbary, that their country is destined *to be conquered on a Friday by Christian soldiers*, clothed in red; and the influence of this belief is so great, that perpetual watch is kept every *Friday* from the towers of the seaward, and the gates of every city upon the coast are closed with marks of particular precaution! In the attempts to root out this scandalous nest of pirates, the French deserve the thanks of every European state; and I feel satisfied that the best wishes of civilized mankind follow them on this arduous and hazardous undertaking.—*The Scotsman.*

In the schooner United States, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, came passenger, Mr. James C. Pattie, a native of Kentucky, who, together with his father and six other persons, the Louisiana Advertiser states, had been confined in the castle of Santa Diago, on the coast of California, as spies, for the space of eleven months. Through the active interference of Capt. Bradshaw, of the ship Franklin, of Boston, and several other humane Americans, the incarceration of these eight unfortunate men was made known to the government of the United States, and orders were forwarded by the President to the commandant of California, Don Jose Maria de Ehendia, to liberate them on peril of subjecting himself to the vengeance of the government of the U. S.—They were still retained as prisoners on parole, the commandant refusing to give them passports to return home. Mr. Pattie's father died while in prison, in a separate cell from himself; and while on his dying bed wrote a letter with his own blood to his son, beseeching him to petition the commandant to suffer him to visit his father in his dying moment. The petition of the son was refused by the demi-barbarian, and the father permitted to depart from this world without once again beholding the only solace within his reach on earth. Shortly after the party had been freed from prison, a revolt among the soldiers took place, headed by one Joaquim Solis, when the Americans and English in port, amounting to about forty men, took advantage of the rebel and his party, and confined them in the castle of Montera, consisting in all of about 250 men. They immediately wrote to the governor of the provinces of Upper and Lower California, to come and take possession of the castle of Montera and the prisoners. For this signal piece of service, Don Jose M. de Ehendia granted them passports, in December last, and liberty to return to their native country. Mr. P. thinks that two of his companions must have been murdered by the Indians, as they undertook to travel home through the wilderness, having made their escape soon after they were released from close confinement, and nothing being heard of them since.—*Baltimore American.*

The London New Monthly Magazine for July last, under the head of United States, has the following paragraph:

"*Silk.*—The cultivation of the mulberry tree and the production of silk are increasing in North America, with great rapidity. A very interesting volume of Essays on the subject has recently been published in Philadelphia."

The same volume has attracted notice and received commendation elsewhere abroad. Mr. Duponceau will enjoy, we trust, a higher and more satisfactory reward for his zeal, by the permanent increase of the culture and manufacture of silk in this country.—Some of our readers may recollect that Gibbon, in the seventh volume of his Decline and Fall, has traced the progress of that article, from the introduction of the manufacture into Greece, as early as the reign of Justinian, down to its establishment in Italy, in the fourteenth century: and he then adds—"The northern climates are less propitious to the education of the silk-worm; but the industry of France and England is supplied and enriched by the productions of Italy and China." Since the historian wrote those remarks, the industry of France and England has in turn supplied and enriched the world, as it was by that of Italy and China. We may now hope that the United States will enter into the competition, showing that the silk worm may be educated with all success in climates that may be called northern, and ultimately surpassing Europe and the East in the use of the cocoon.—*National Gazette.*

All the contents of the 15th number of the *American Quarterly Review* are printed, and the number will be distributed at the regular period. The titles of the articles are—1. *The Gulistan of Sidi*, or Persian Literature; 2. *Napoleon and Bourrienne*; 3. *Anthon's Horace*; 4. *Falkland and Paul Clifford*; 5. *Tanner's Indian Narrative*; 6. *Dramatic Literature*; 7. *British Debate concerning Mexico*; 8. *Sunday Mails*; 9. *Life of Sir Thomas Munro*; 10. *Fanatical Guides.*—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Liverpool Times.

The inquiry before the East India Committee into the state of the trade between this country and China, having been almost brought to a close, the deputies appointed by the different towns of the kingdom to assist in the investigation have published a report, stating the points which they consider to have been proved. These points are the following, and of their importance there can only be one opinion. The deputies conceive that the witnesses have proved:—

1. The commercial disposition of the Chinese people, their willingness to trade with all nations, their taste for the productions of England, and the extraordinary facilities offered, both to mariners and merchants, by the port of Canton.

2. The security against quarrels or disturbances between English sailors and the natives afforded by the experience of all other nations, and by the testimony of persons familiar with the character and habits of the Chinese.

3. The great opening now existing in China for the sale of British manufactures, and the prospect of a vast increase of the demand in that country for metals, and for wrought goods of all descriptions.

4. The certainty of a great diminution in the price of tea to the English consumer, from the cessation of the monopoly established, firstly, by the evidence of the excessive charges to which the tea of the East India Company is subjected, from the mode in which they conduct their trade; and secondly, by a comparison of the prices of tea, in England and in foreign countries.

5. That the East India Company have never derived any commercial profit, properly so called, from the trade in tea, but that the whole gain appearing in their accounts, arises solely from a heavy tax on the people of the United Kingdom, in the form of a monopoly price.

6. That great advantage would accrue to the general commerce of the empire with all the world, and more especially with the East, from the cessation of the China monopoly, which impedes even those lines of trade with which it appeared at first sight to have the least connexion.

7. The indisposition of the East India Company to increase the importation of British goods into China, and to benefit the commercial and shipping interests of the empire, manifested by their refusal to let any other English subjects engage even in branches of trade which are not carried on by themselves; and the advantage thereby afforded to foreigners over the English merchant and shipowner.

These points include the whole question of the intercourse with China. If it has been proved that the Chinese are perfectly willing to trade with all other nations; that there is little or no danger of quarrels between the natives and the men employed in navigating our ships; that the Chinese market is adequate to take off a large portion of those goods which encumber the warehouses of British merchants and manufacturers; that new branches of trade are likely to be opened to British enterprize on the cessation of the monopoly; that the East India Company carries on its trade in a slovenly, unprofitable and extravagant manner; and that it derives its revenue, not from the fair profits of trade, but from selling tea, one of the prime necessaries of life, at an exorbitant and excessive price,—if these things have been proved, and we believe that no one can read the reports which have been published, without being convinced that they have, then the whole question is decided, so far as evidence is concerned, and the China monopoly has been proved to be an intolerable nuisance, and one that ought to be abated without delay. The witnesses who speak as to the facilities of trading with China, and as to the inclination of the Chinese for British manufactures, are persons who have actually engaged in the trade: who have made repeated voyages, or sent numerous cargoes of goods to that country. Their opinions rest upon facts which cannot be disputed.

On the other hand the opinion of the Company's servants on these points are mere conjectures.—They imagine that there are difficulties, but the experience of others show that there are none; they are at best prejudiced witnesses, and even if they were perfectly impartial, their conjectures cannot for a moment be set against the facts spoken by others. As for the other points, the evidence is before the country, and by this we trust that the case will stand or fall.

Dr. James Wilson, in a paper upon "Affections of the Heart," read some weeks since before the Royal College of Physicians, indulged in the following sweet strain in speaking of an infant's sleep:—"So motionless is its slumber, that in watching it, we tremble, and become impatient for some sound or stir that may assure us of its life: yet is the fancy of the little sleeper busy, and every artery and every pulse of its frame engaged in the work of growth and secretion, though his breath would not stir the smallest insect that sported on his lips—though his pulse would not lift the flower leaf of which he dreamed from his bosom; yet following this emblem of tranquillity into after life, we see him exposed to every climate—contending with every obstacle—agitated by every passion; and under these various circumstances how different is the power and degree of the heart's action, which has not only to beat, but to "beat time," through every moment of a long and troubled life."

A man was convicted lately in Boston of *stealing a newspaper* from the door of a dwelling house where it had been left by the carrier, and was sentenced to ten days confinement in the House of Correction. We notice the fact for the information of the gentry in Baltimore who appear to have been following the same business systematically, for a long time past. We are at the expense of furnishing daily a number of papers to subscribers, to replace those which are stolen from their doors by these petty thieves. Thus far these vexatious depredations have been prosecuted with impunity, but we are not without the hope of detecting some of the rogues. Should we succeed, they shall certainly have an opportunity of learning that a newspaper is as much private property here as it is in Boston, and that small as the theft may seem, it is not to escape unpunished.—*Balt. Amer.*

Sea Serpent.—Much as people may ridicule the idea of the existence of some huge monster of the deep resembling a mighty serpent, we have no more doubt of the fact, than of any other well attested fact in natural history. On Friday last, the monster was again seen off Nantasket, by a very respectable gentleman of Boston, who has given a minute description of him, not materially differing from those long since and frequently published. He passed several times to and fro, near the beach, in presence of the gentleman referred to, and several other spectators. He had no bunches, though the undulating motion of the body gave the appearance of them. His head was erect, his motions graceful, and about one hundred feet of the monster were perceptible to the naked eye. He was probably taking a "nooning," after a hearty breakfast of mackerel. It is now thought by many that it was the Sea Serpent, and not a shark, which took Captain Blaney from his boat a few weeks since.—*Poulson.*

The James B. Gardiner, spoken of below, has the reputation of having been a co-conspirator with Aaron Burr.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

☞James B. Gardiner, who, some years ago, was expelled from the Legislature of Ohio, for bribery, and whose nomination as Register of the Land Offices, at Tiffin, in Ohio, was, last winter, unanimously rejected by the Senate, has been appointed by the President, as a sort of Political Missionary to the North-West Indians, (an office created by the President for the purpose of rewarding Gardiner, and over which the Senate of course has no control,) at a salary of $3000 per annum!! What evidence shall we next have, of the contempt in which the President holds popular opinion, and the decisions of the Senate, a majority of whom are his political friends? And can it be possible that the people will continue to lend their sanction to such high-handed conduct? It cannot be. The day of retribution is approaching. —*Lynchburgh Virginian.*

Eruption of Mount Ætna.—Letters from Sicily give the most deplorable details concerning the eruption of Mount Ætna on the 16th of May.—The terrible explosion, which opened seven new craters on the volcano, destroyed eight villages near the mountain, where the lava and fire of the volcano had never before extended. All the dwellings have disappeared under heaps of calcined stones or reddish cinders, which the new openings of the mountain threw to a great distance over the country. Although dreadful explosions announced the event, the inhabitants of the fated villages remained quietly in their homes, secure in their distance, which had saved them from preceding eruptions however violent. The destruction of these villages, and of two farm-houses in their neighborhood, has of course caused a great number of victims, both man and beast. On the 24th May, the edifices which had been consumed were still smoking; and this unfortunate region was inaccessible in consequence of the heat from the ashes, stones, and lava, with which it was strewed. It was not till eight days after this disaster that it was possible to approach to endeavor to assist the sufferers. But search was fruitless. Never was calamity more terrible, more unforeseen, or more general. The coasts of Calabria, and some parts of Italy, towards which the wind blew from Sicily on that disastrous night, were covered with the same reddish dust under which the country near Ætna was buried.

Hoax Matrimonial.—One of those modest gentlemen who advertise for wives, with no other requisites than youth, beauty, and a handsome fortune, received lately an answer to his advertisement, from a lady who described herself as twenty-two years of age, with black eyes and hair, a tuneful voice, £600 in the funds, and £400 in expectation—in short, possessed of all that the gentleman, whose wishes were bounded by £1000, had required. After some short correspondence, a meeting was arranged to take place between the brothers of the lady and the advertiser, at a Coffee House in Clerkenwell Green. Thither the expectant swain proceeded, full of hope and love by anticipation of black eyes and a thousand pounds. When oh, most horrible! on a signal from the two brothers, a wrinkled hag from the purlieus of Saffron Hill advanced to receive her expectant bridegroom! More than thirty persons of the lady's train followed, to witness, amidst shouts of laughter, her earnest endeavors to impressa kiss on the cheek of the horror-struck hero. He got away at length, followed by a host of laughers; and will no doubt be cautious henceforth how he trusts to representations of black eyes and fortunes in the funds.—*English paper.*

A case involving a breach of promise of marriage was tried at Bel Air on Tuesday. The action was brought by Miss Ann Wade against Mr. Charles R. Cockey, in the year 1827, in Baltimore county court, and removed, at the instance of the defendant, to Harford county. The Jury rendered a verdict of $3,300 damages for plaintiff.—*Balt. Am.*

There are very few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity in the human figure and countenance. There are, at this moment, 800,000,000 of human beings in existence, and no two alike, and yet all substantially the same. An extended view of this astonishing variety, is obtained from the consideration, that since the creation of the world there have passed away more than a million times the number now in being, and that no two of them, or of any now in life, are alike. And we have reason to believe, that of the endless myriads of those which have preceded us, or those who now exist, and who will follow us, each and every one had a distinguishing mark, either in voice, feature, figure, or a certain something not to be gauged or measured, and perhaps scarcely to be described.

Died,

On the morning of the 22d instant, at the residence of his father, in this city, Mr. SAMUEL M'CORD HUBLEY, aged 25 years. The deceased was an active, industrious, and promising mechanic, and a very kind and affectionate son and brother. His death will be long and sincerely lamented by his surviving relatives and an extensive circle of friends.—*Communicated.*

MISS PARRY has removed to No. 35 Market street. Her pupils are informed that the school room will be open for their reception on the first Monday in September next.
August 27---3t

TO LET,

FROM the first of October next, the SALT-WORKS of the subscriber, at the mouth of the Nine Mile Run. For terms, apply to
August 27.—3tw* BOYLE IRWIN.

FOUND, a few weeks ago, on the Brownsville road, between the city of Pittsburgh and Doctor Curry's residence, the Pattern of a Silk Dress. The owner can get it by calling at No. 41 Market street, and paying for this advertisement. August 27---3t.

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS, from London, author of a Treatise on Arithmetic and Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School*, on the first of October. Aug. 27.

John C. Wright & Crafts James Wright,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

HAVE formed a copartnership in professional business, under the style of J. C. WRIGHT & SON.—Their practice will embrace the counties of Jefferson, Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Stark, and Columbiana, in Ohio, and Brooke and Ohio counties, in Virginia.

☞OFFICE, Market street, Steubenville, Ohio, adjoining the dwelling house of John C. Wright.
August 27, 1830---w6t.

TO MY CREDITORS.—You will take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Washington, for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that the said court have appointed Monday, the 4th day of October next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house in said county; when and where you may attend, if you think proper.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.
August 27, 1830---w3*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, for the benefit of the laws made in favor of Insolvent Debtors; and that they have appointed Monday, the 4th day of October next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house in the borough of Washington; when and where you may attend, if you see proper.
JOHN QUIGLEY,
Farmer, Nottingham township, Wash'gton county.
August 27, 1830---w3*

Pittsburgh Bank Stock, or City Stock,

WANTED.

A FEW SHARES of either of the above stocks will be purchased. Apply to
N. HOLMES, Market street.
August 20.---w3t.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.
June 11, 1830.—tf

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The subscribers to the Mechanics' Institute are hereby requested to call, on or before Monday, the 13th day of September next, and pay into the Treasury the amount respectively subscribed by them. By order of the Board of Managers.
JOHN SNYDER, *Treasurer.*
August 27.

☞*FRANKLIN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.*

L. ROGERS, corner of Grant and Fourth streets, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has established a Circulating Library, consisting of upwards of 1000 volumes, comprising works upon History, Travels, Novels, &c. &c.—All new publications constantly received as soon as published. For terms apply as above. August 24---3*

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size; Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.
August 20.—tJ1

Sale of Improved Durham
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

HAVING obtained, from the recent sales at Powelton, a change of Breeding Stock, I will offer at Public Sale, at my farm, 1¼ mile north of Greensburgh, on *Wednesday, the 22d of September next*, my full blooded Bull, SULTAN.—He will be four years old on the 27th of December next, and is a very large and beautiful animal.

Also, Seven half blooded Bull Calves, of various ages, from 1 to ten months, the produce of Sultan, and of cows distinguished for their fine milking properties.

Also, Several fine Cows with calf to Sultan, and a YOUNG BULL, nearly full blooded, the produce of a remarkable Heifer.

Also, Two blooded BREEDING MARES, by Davidson's *Godolphin*, one of which is in foal to the thoro' bred horse *Napoleon*. They are both desirable animals.

The pedigrees of each will be given in full on the day of sale. F. J. COPE.
August 24, 1830---w5t$24

GREER'S OFFICE,
Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14 for 1830:—
37, 1, 53, 14, 27, 9, 31, 56, 16
☞Four Prizes with three Drawn Numbers were sold, in the above class, at this office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$136,880
20825 blanks			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
August 6, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,400
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
August 17, 1830.

STRAY COW.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Ohio township, on or about the 24th ult. a Stray Cow, supposed to be five years old. Her head and neck are red; the remainder white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NICHOLAS WAY.
Sewickly Bottom, Ohio township, Aug. 24---3*

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 35, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5. T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15, E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within five miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber, interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donations, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAM'L. LEWIS, } *Comm'rs.*

Office of Board of Comm'rs of W. and E. Canal, Treaty Ground, Ind'a. [June 18—w3m]

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR. *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, (*refined without blood.*)
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER.
Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*.—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 19—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY. *Bayardstown*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every princip